# WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. IV.] SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1823. [NO. 18[illegible]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY WEEK,

BY PHILO WHITE.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows: *Three Dollars* a year, payable in advance.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.



## Lands for Sale,

*Under a decree of the Court of Equity of Rowan County.*

BY virtue of sundry decrees of the Court of Equity for Rowan county, made at October term, 1823, I will expose to public sale, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Wednesday the 10th of December next, the following valuable tracts of Land, viz: One tract near Alexander Long's mill, not far from the mouth of Grant's creek, containing 98 acres; one other tract adjoining the lands of William Smith and Alexander Long, containing 91 acres; one other tract on the Yadkin river, below the mouth of Crane creek, containing 115 [illegible]; three other tracts adjoining the last [illegible]ed tract, containing together 59½ acres; also, four lots lying in the great north square of the town of Salisbury, known and described in the plan of said town by Nos. 19, 20, 60 and 65: The above property belongs to the heirs at law of the late Alexander Frohock.

Also, at the same time and place, a tract of Land lying on the waters of Hunting creek, in the Forks of the Yadkin, adjoining the lands of Samuel Little, Baker Johnston and others, containing by estimation 222½ acres, belonging to the heirs at law of George Brandon, dec'd.

Also, at the same time and place, a tract of Land lying on the Yadkin river, adjoining the lands of Nathaniel Peebles, Willey Ellis, James Orrel, and others, containing 250 acres, more or less; and belonging to the heirs at law of Joshua Cayton, dec'd.

Also, at the same time and place, a tract of Land lying on the waters of Dutch Second creek, bounded by the lands of Michael Hoffman, John Trexler, and others, and containing 221 acres, be the same more or less, belonging to the heirs at law of John Pasinger, dec'd.

Also, at the same time and place, a tract of Land lying on a branch of Second creek, commonly called the Walnut Branch, adjoining the lands of George and Henry Robison, containing 200 acres, and belonging to the heirs at law of Margaret Robison, dec'd.

A credit of twelve and eighteen months will be given for the purchase money, on each of the above tracts of Land.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold another tract, lying on the Waters of Wethero's creek, joining the Iredell line, and adjoining the lands of Neil M'Kay, James Houston, David Foster, and others, containing forty-six or forty-eight acres, belonging to the heirs at law of Alexander Cook, dec'd. This tract will be sold on a credit of twelve months, with interest from the time of sale.

The purchasers will be required to give bonds with approved securities, in every instance, for the purchase money.

GEO. LOCKE, *C. M. E.*

*October* 25, 1823. 7t84

## Valuable Lands for Sale,

*Under a decree of the Court of Equity, for the county of Stokes.*

IN obedience to a decree of the Court of Equity for the county of Stokes, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court-House in Germanton, on the eighth day of December next, being the Monday of the County Court, *First*, the following tracts of Land, late the property of John Zimmerman, sen. dec'd. for the benefit of his devisees:

The first containing three hundred and ten acres, more or less, under improvement, lying in Stokes county, on the main road leading from Salem by Hagy's to Salisbury, about six miles from the first place, on the south fork of Muddy creek, adjoining Henry Shore and others.

The second containing one hundred and eight acres, more or less, under improvement, lying in the county of Davidson, on the above road, on Reedy creek, adjoining Doctor Mataw and others, at present in the tenancy of Christian Zimmerman.

The third containing forty acres, more or less, lying in the county of Davidson, adjoining Jacob Mock, Jacob Crater and others.

Also, the following Lands, late the property of John Hauser, dec'd. for the benefit of his widow and heirs at law.

First, three adjoining tracts, under improvement, containing seventy-six acres, more or less, lying in the county of Stokes, on the road leading from Salem by Rippel's to Salisbury, four miles from the first place, adjoining Philip Rothrock and others.

Secondly, a tract containing fifty-five acres, more or less, near the above, on the waters of Muddy creek, adjoining Philip and Geo. Rothrock and others.

All the above lands will be sold on a credit of one year and six months, the six months to carry interest, the purchasers giving bonds with approved security. Should no sale be effected the first day, of the whole or part, the sale will be postponed from day to day, agreeably to law. Attendance will be given by the Clerk and Master of said Court. Test,

JOHN C. BLUM, *C. M. E.*

*Stokes county, Oct.* 23, 1823. 6t82

## Negroes for Sale.

ON Tuesday, the 18th of November next, at the court-house in Salisbury, sundry valuable and likely *Negroes*, consisting of *men, women, boys*, and *girls*, belonging to the estate of Gen. Jesse A. Pearson, dec'd. will be sold on a credit of *one* and *two* years,—purchasers to secure the payment by giving bonds, with two or more approved securities, payable with the current notes of the banks in the state of North-Carolina. The sale will continue on Wednesday, the 19th, unless all the negroes are sold on the first day. Additional terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Sufficient bills of sale will be executed to purchasers. A. NESBITT, *Adm'r.*

*October* 13, 1823. 5wt80

## State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, October Term, 1823. Mary Hooper *vs.* Joshua Hooper; petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Joshua Hooper, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by said court, that publication be made three months in the Raleigh Star and Western Carolinian, giving notice to the defendant, that he appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Lincoln, at the court-house in Lincolnton, on the fourth Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly. Witness, Lawson Henderson, clerk of said court, at office, the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1823, and in the forty-eighth year of the Independence of the U. States.

LAW'N. HENDERSON.

Price adv. $4 3mt91

## State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, October Term, 1823. Eliza Bevings, *vs.* Simeon Bevings; petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Simeon Bevings, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made three months in the Raleigh Star and Western Carolinian, giving notice to the defendant, that he appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Lincoln county, at the court-house in Lincolnton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly. Witness, Lawson Henderson, clerk of said court, at offic, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1823, and in the 48th year of the Independence of the United States.

3mt91p LAW'N. HENDERSON.

## State of North-Carolina,

WILKES COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, Sept. Term, 1823: Bill for alimony; Nancy Cox, by her next friend Thos. Triplett, against Braxton Cox, and Jos. Wellborn, administrator. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Braxton Cox, is a non-resident of this state; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months successively, that unless the said defendant appear at our next Court to be held for the county of Wilkes, at the Court-House in Wilkesboro, on the second Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or said bill will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte

J. GWYN, jr. *C. M. E.*

Price adv. $4. 3mt89

## State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

IN Equity, October term, 1828: James Baird, Mary Sweet, Washington Baird by his guardian James Baird, William Crook and Rebecca his wife, John Agnew and Catharine his wife, James Thompson and Margaret his wife, John Steel, William Fullerton and Catharine his wife, James Steel and Jane Steel, *against* Jane Triplet, Thomas Steel an infant under the age of twenty-one years, Thomas and John Baird infants under the age of twenty-one years, William Baird, Peggy Baird, Jane Baird, and Thomas Adams and wife: Petition for sale of real estate. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants in this case are citizens of another state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months successively in the Western Carolinian, for said defendants to appear at our next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

GEO. LOCKE, *C. M. E.*

*Oct.* 28, 1823. (Price adv. $4 75.) 3m89

## State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, April term, 1823: Johnston Clements, *vs.* Achilles Deathrage; Original bill to perpetuate testimony. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, Achilles Deathrage, does not reside within the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, printed at Salisbury, that unless said defendant appear at the next Court of Equity, to be holden for the county of Stokes at the court-house in Germanton, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur, the bill will be taken pro confesso, and the cause be set down for hearing ex parte.

Copy from Minute. Test,

JOHN C. BLUM, *C. M. E.*

*Oct.* 23, 1823, (Price avd. $2.) 6t82

## State of North-Carolina,

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, Fall Term, 1823; Isaac Pennington, *vs.* Charles Johnson, and others: Bill in Equity. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Harris, and Hardy Hall, and Mary his wife, (heirs at law of John Harris, dec'd.) are not inhabitants of this State, it was ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the said James Harris, and Hardy Hall, and Mary his wife, come forward within the three first days of our next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Randolph, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, and shew cause why they shall not be made parties defendant, and answer the complainant's bill, that the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

A copy: B. ELLIOTT, *C. & M. E.*

Price adv, $2 6t82

## The Militia Laws.

THOSE Militia Officers who have expressed a wish to be possessed of the militia laws, can now be supplied with the latest revisal of them, by applying at the printing-office.

## NEW ASSORTMENT.

THE subscriber has very recently received from Philadelphia, an assortment of

**Dry Goods, Hardware,**

*Cutlery and Domestics;*

which, with the assortment he expects to receive in a short time, will enable him to sell at satisfactory prices. The public are respectfully invited to call, and examine for themselves.

EDWARD CRESS.

*Salisbury, Aug.* 16, 1823. 67

## Coppersmithing.

The Coppersmithing, and Tin Plate business heretofore transacted by D. Cress, sen. will in future be conducted by me, at the same place. Those who favor me with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness, durability and despatch.

EDWD. CRESS.

## Selling unusually Low.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large assortment of DRY GOODS, HARD-WARE, CUTLERY, DOMESTICKS, &c. from New-York and Philadelphia, selected by himself with care, and bought on the best terms. Being anxious to secure a continuance of his present respectable custom, he has come to a determination to offer his extensive stock of Goods in Salisbury, at prices which, in his opinion, will be found as low as the price of those who advertise "selling off at cost." His customers and the public generally, are invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

JOHN MURPHY.

*Rowan County, N. C. Aug.* 1823. '66

## Tailoring, at Lincolnton.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to the citizens of Lincolnton and its vicinity, for the very liberal patronage with which they have hitherto favored him; and begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he will still continue to carry on the above business in all its various branches, at his old stand. He assures all who will favor him with their custom, that their work shall be performed in a fashionable and durable manner.

As he is determined not to have any inferior workmen under him, he feels confident that his punctual attention to the performance of his promises, and the superior style in which his work will be executed, must merit to him the confidence and favor of all his friends. He has hitherto been accustomed to obtain the latest fashions from Charleston, and will still endeavor to do so, twice a year, by the merchants who visit that City. The subscriber can assure all who may wish to favor him with their patronage, that he has become master of the art of cutting garments agreeably to the best plan known in the United States; and, as sewing well is the most essential part in making a garment, he can also assure them, as he keeps none but good workmen, that part shall be satisfactorily performed. All who are unaquainted with the subscriber, as to his punctuality, morality or workmanship, are referred to any of the following merchants of Lincolnton, who have favored him with liberal patronage, viz: Col. John Hoke, Col. Daniel Hoke, David Ramsour, Jacob Ramsour, Robert H. Burton, Jacob Forney, and Jacob Rienhardt, Esqs. DANIEL SEIGLE.

*Lincolnton, Oct.* 27, 1823. 78tf

P. S. My prices shall be favorable, as the times are growing somewhat duller and more oppressive.

## House for Sale.

I WILL sell my House and Lot in Salisbury, on accommodating terms. Apply to T. L. Cowan, Esq. or to myself, in Raleigh. There is a good office belonging to the lot, convenient for a Lawyer or Physician.

JOHN BECKWITH.

*Salisbury, March* 8, 1823.—'44tf

## Caution.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public, that the several notes of hand given by Brice and John Little to Mrs. Hart, for the house, mill and lands, at Beatie's Ford, will not be paid, if traded away. WILLIAM LITTLE.

*Nov.* 3, 1823. 3t80

## Yadkin Navigation Company.

A MEETING of the President and Directors of this company, will be held at the house of William H. Slaughter, in the Town of Salisbury, on Tuesday, the 18th of November next. Also, a general meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the same place on Thursday, the 20th of November next, being the Tuesday and Thursday of Rowan county court.

A. D. MURPHEY, *President.*

*October* 22, 1823. 4t80

## State of North-Carolina,

BURKE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Session, 1823.....Charles M'Dowel, William Dickson in right of his wife Margaret, Athon A. M'Dowell, William Paxton in right of his wife Sarah, and James R. M'Dowell, heirs at law of Charles M'Dowell, deceased, *vs.* John M'Dowell, William Whitson, Samuel Whitson, George Whitson, James Whitson, Thomas Whitson, Joseph Whitson, Ann Whitson, Polly Whitson now Polly Hardin, Rebeckah wife of Thomas L. M'Entire, Thomas L. M'Entire, William Smith and Sally his wife, devisees of John M'Dowell, dec'd; and John M'Dowell and James M'Dowell, heirs at law of Joseph M'Dowell, dec'd; petition for partition. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that William Whitson, Samuel Whitson, George Whitson, James Whitson, Thomas Whitson, Ann Whitson, Polly Whitson, (now Polly Hardin,) and Martin Hardin, and Thomas L. M'Entire, reside without the limits of this state,—ordered, therefore, by the court, that publication be made for six weeks, at the Court-House in Moganton, and in the Western Carolinian, that unless they appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county at the Court-House in Morganton, on the fourth Monday in January next, and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise the petitioner's petition will be taken, pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Attest, J. ERWIN, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $3 00 6wt81


## INTELLIGENCE.

"Tidings of war, and of adventures new."

### FROM EUROPE.

The editor of the Philadelphia National Gazette has received a file of the Cadiz newspapers—*Gacela Espanola*—to the 8th of September inclusive. The number for the 6th (he states) contains an official article, dated the day before, which calls, in the name of the king, a meeting of the *Extraordinary Cortes*, to be held on the 6th, for the purpose of deliberating upon an exposition of the State of the Nation, which the executive branch of the government had to offer.

Accordingly, the Cortes were opened on the 6th, and the President of the permanent committee delivered a short address, in which he stated to them the object of the convocation, and mentioned that causes and events which it would be superfluous to specify, had brought things to *a dreadful crisis*, but that the fault was not theirs, and their consciences would remain undisturbed. The oath prescribed by the Constitution was then taken by the members then present, of whom we have counted, on the list of names, upwards of one hundred, comprising Arguelles, Galiano, Valdez, and the most resolute patriots. A committee was appointed to wait on the king with the notification that the Cortes were installed.

In the evening, all the ministers of State being present, the following message *from the King*, was read to the assembly by the speaker:

"*Gentlemen Deputies*: On that important day on which the ordinary Cortes of the present year closed their session, I announced to you that if circumstances should require it, I would seek in the Extraordinary Cortes, a means of safety for the vessel of state. An exposition which my ministers are, by my order, to submit to you, will shew that the vessel of state is on the point of being wrecked, if the Congress do not exert themselves to save it. What is to be laid before you will also palpably evince *how ineffectual have been all efforts made to obtain an honorable peace*; because the enemy, bent upon pursuing his purpose of interfering, against all right, in the affairs of this kingdom, persists in not treating but with me alone and free *(conmigo solory libre)* and will not consent to regard me as free *unless I go to place myself amidst his bayonets.* Inconceivable and ominous freedom, whose sole basis is the disgrace of delivering yourself at discretion into the hands of your enemy!

"Make provision, Gentlemen Deputies, for the exigencies of the country, from which I should not and will never separate my lot; and being convinced that the enemy holds as naught reason and justice, unless they be supported by force, examine quickly the evil and the remedy."

After the reading of the energetic discourse, the speaker suggested that the exposition spoken of, must be considered in secret sitting; and the doors were soon after shut. At the re-opening of them, the speaker stated that it had been resolved to make the exposition public, which communicated to the Cortes *the lamentable condition* of the national affairs; the steps taken by the executive government since the invasion of the French; the means which had been repeatedly used to procure an honorable peace; the futility of all the attempts, owing to the obstinacy of the enemy in his purpose; the particular situation of the Isle of Cadiz; the dearth of resources, and the necessity of a vigorous application by the Cortes of all attainable means for the ends of the cause maintained in the present struggle.

We observe by the proclamation of the military Governor, *Don Manuel de Latre*, that every male between the ages of 18 and 45, was to present himself within three days after the 4th Sept. to the constitutional municipality, to be armed and embodied for the public service—that requisitions were issued for forty thousand sand-bags, and for provisions and munitions of every description; and in short, that every preparation was on foot for holding out to the last extremity.

We infer from what we have read in the Cadiz papers, that there was but little probability of *a compromise*. It is known that Cadiz had not surrendered on the 19th Sept.

### FROM SPAIN.

The Boston Commercial Gazette announces the arrival, at Portland, on Thursday last, of the brig Milo, Capt. Hall, in 34 days from St. Lucar, (near Cadiz,) with accounts to the 19th of September, furnishing gratifying intelligence of the success of the Spaniards in defending Cadiz and the cause of their country.

It is stated that, on the 26th of August, the French attacked the Cano Frocardaro, a small island used as a Navy Yard, and WERE REPULSED, *with the loss of one thousand men, in killed and wounded.* It was intended to be given up by the governor; but the garrison [illegible] *only defended the place, but hung up the governor without ceremony, as an example to traitors!*

[illegible] reported at St. Lucar that the French had made an attack on or near St. Peter, the result of which was, that they [illegible] boats sunk, one frigate [illegible] injured, and a number of lives lost. The St. Lucar accounts confirm the fall of Trocadero; but say it was sold to the French for 70,000 dollars. This, of course, is denied by the French, who affirm that it was carried by the valor of their troops.

It was reported at St. Lucar, Sept. 16, that Gen. Alavar had retired to the castle of St. Sebastians, for fear of being [illegible] by Riego. It appears that Alavar was one of the Commissioners sent from Cadiz to treat with the Duke, in the absence of Riego. He being on the borders of Malaga, and hearing the circumstance, proceeded in haste for Cadiz, eluded the French, and arrived in safety; and, by harranging the populace on the subject of their liberty, telling them it was disgraceful even to offer any terms, the negociation was broken off.—*Nat. Intel.*

### LATEST FROM SPAIN.

Capt. Ellis, from Malaga, arrived at Boston, informs, that the French troops left that place in the night, about 4 days previous to his sailing, (the 21st Sept.) It was not known where they had gone.—Nothing was known at Malaga respecting Cadiz, as all communication between those places had been cut off. Capt. E. states, that he was in the vicinity of Cadiz for several days in light foggy weather, and heard a continual firing of cannon. Just before the *Prudent* left Malaga, the American Consul gave to Capt. Ellis a paper, of which the following is a copy:

"News has just reached us, that Riego, after giving the French a complete beating in the streets of *Jaen*, leaving 700 of them dead, besides wounded, proceeded on his march, and was in a place called *La Carolina*, rapidly marching towards *Madrid*, and was in expectation of joining with MARTIN, the Empecinado; and but little doubt remains that he is, at this moment, within a few leagues of the capital of Spain. The authorities of this place spread a report, two days since, that he was captured; but it was merely to deceive the ignorant, and keep alive the hopes of the serviles, more properly called the *Banditti of Spain*.

"If the Government of Cadiz remain firm a very short time longer, the face of affairs in this unhappy country will wear a different aspect, and Europe may have to thank Spain for saving the Continent from despotism.

"The conduct of Riego while in this place has been reported in the *Gibraltar Chronicle* in a base and shameful light—false in every respect, and a tissue of lies. He acted like a gallant soldier, and a firm unshaken Patriot; and, among all the Generals in Spain, he has proved himself capable of acting for his unfortunate country in the true style of the old Romans.

"Malaga, 20th Sept. 1823."

### LATE FROM ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, NOV. 3.—The Packet ship Canada, Capt. Macy, arrived on Saturday from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 28th of September, having been detained from the 16th, by adverse winds.

We are furnished with regular files to the 16th, and part of those to the last dates, including a Liverpool paper of the 27th September. They announce some operations of the French army, the most important of which is the capture of Pampeluna, with the whole garrison, consisting of about 6000 troops, including militia, who were marched for France.

It is stated in the Paris papers of the 20th, that the 12,000 men under Marshal Lauriston, after leaving a garrison at Pampeluna, proceeded immediately for Lower Catalonia, and that the fall of Reuss and Lerida would be the immediate result.

### SURRENDER OF PAMPELUNA.

We are without the official particulars of the attack by Marshal *Lauriston* upon this place. It appears that the operations commenced on the 3d of Sept. and the date of the capitulation is the 17th. A private letter from the French camp, dated on the 17th, says, "After the affair of the 3d, our troops had, by a desperate attack, taken possession of the advance posts and suburbs of Pampeluna. The trench had been opened, and the bombs which were thrown into the town frequently set it on fire; but the flames were promptly extinguished, and the town, as well as the citadel, answered our cannonade in such a manner as made it presumable that the enemy would hold out long; but during the night, from the 15th to the 16th, the Angouleme battery made a breach, and its fire was so well sustained and directed, that it silenced the batteries

of the citadel. On the other hand, our bombs set fire to the town, about six o'clock in the morning, and it continued burning until noon. The firing did not cease throughout the entire day. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the citadel hoisted a white flag, and finally, at six in the evening, the same banner was floating both in the town and citadel; the garrison sent out a flag of truce, and shortly afterwards surrendered prisoners of war. We fired 5000 cannon shots on the 16th instant."

The place was commanded by Mr. Raynard Salvador, commander of the province. By the terms of the capitulation, he, with the whole garrison, including the militia, were made prisoners of war, to be conducted to France, under a French escort, and accommodated with means of conveyance for themselves and families during the march; to return on leave being given by the French government.—The arms of the garrison to be deposited in the citadel; the wounded of the garrison to be maintained by the French army.

Gen. Riego, after he left Malaga, must have landed near Motril. The French from Malaga were probably gone in pursuit of him. Jaen is about 80 miles from Malaga. The French left a garrison at Jaen, which has probably been surprised by Riego.

The Gibraltar accounts mention that the rear guard of Riego was overtaken at Velez Malaga. The French have very few troops between Jaen and Madrid.

*London, Sept. 12.*

The Whiteboys are becoming as savage as ever in the south part of Ireland. The house of Mr. Franks, of Lisnagoorneen, was attacked, and himself, his wife and son, were cruelly murdered by a party of them.

## LATEST FROM PERU.

We are indebted to our correspondent at Norfolk, Mr. Lyford, for the latest and very agreeable intelligence from Lima. He received the news by way of Kingston, Jamaica, and is in substance as follows:

The royalist troops under the Generals *Canterac* and *Laserne*, evacuated Lima in August, previous to which they not only levied a contribution of three hundred thousand dollars on the inhabitants, as in former accounts, but burnt the Mint, also the elegant dwelling of the marquis Torrestagus, with four other houses. They then marched for Upper Peru, and the whole of their army is represented to be about fourteen thousand men.

But the President Liberator, General *Bolivar*, had arrived from Guayaquil, and was occupied in sending off from Lima troops to reinforce the combined and independent army under the command of the Peruvian General *Santa Cruz*, and the Colombian General *Sucre*, who had already with them nearly twelve thousand men, and were about marching to attack the Spaniards.

A letter from Panama, of so late a date as the 11th of September, says—"Since the Colombians and Peruvians have joined, things appear to go on well, and as General *Bolivar* is at Lima, facilitating the embarkation of troops to join the army in Upper Peru, the Spanish army there is considered in rather a *critical situation!* Many of the best informed persons here consider the contest as drawing to a close. The British merchants have despatched a fast sailing vessel from Lima for England, with an account of the state of affairs in the Pacific. All was quiet when *Bolivar* quitted Guayaquil."

It will be recollected that we doubted a late account which stated that *Bolivar* had not proceeded to Peru—his presence there, in such a crisis, is of incalculable value, and we doubt not but he will terminate the war in that highly important section of South America. *Balt. Gazette.*

BALTIMORE, OCT. 31.

*Vera Cruz.*—By the schr. Camilla, Captain McCay, arrived here yesterday from the Island of Sacrificios, (in sight of Vera Cruz) we learn that on the 25th September a heavy canonade and bombardment were opened by the Castle of St. Juan d'Ulua upon the city of Vera Cruz, which were continued almost without intermission up to the time of the departure of the Camilla, on the 12th inst. The greatest part of the city had been destroyed by the shells and shot from the Castle—and the light house at the Castle had been knocked down by the shells fired from the city.—What other damage was sustained at the Castle was not known. The inhabitants of Vera Cruz were all encamped a short distance from the city, without the reach of the shells of the Castle—and when any of them entered the city for the purpose of extinguishing the fires created by the shells, a heavy fire of shot was opened upon them. The Camilla has brought back the greater part of her outward cargo.

The schr. Fame, Hawley, had sailed from Alvarrado for Havana with the three Spanish Commissioners. *American.*

*From the Baltimore Patriot.*

The Southern mail arrived at Washington on Saturday in a wretched plight—its contents being a mere *mush* of paper.—The stage containing the mail bag, had fallen into Black River, N. C.

CAROLINIAN:
SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, NORTH-CAROLINA.
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1823.

The *Legislature* of this State, according to a provision of the Constitution, were to have convened at Raleigh yesterday. We know of no specific subject of very deep interest, that will come before them, in their constitutional capacity, this session; but there is a duty which long usage has enjoined upon the members, vitally important to the people of the State and of the Union, which they will be called to perform previous to the rising of the Legislature. A nomination of candidates for Electors of President and Vice President will undoubtedly be made; and as the people hitherto have elected those persons nominated by the General Assembly, it is expected and demanded of the members that they select such candidates for Electors as will vote in accordance with the wishes and interests of their constituents. A considerable warmth of feeling, it is expected, will be created among the members on the subject of the Presidency; especially if a proposition is brought forward to alter the mode of choosing Electors. The probability, however, now is, that the indignant frowns of the people on this desperate scheme will deter its *radical* projectors from bringing it before the Legislature. But those members who are faithful to their constituents and their country, will be wary of the movements of certain personages during the first of the session, who will be busy about the State House, without any ostensible *business* there.

There is one subject which, amidst all the political ferment and turmoil of the times, we hope will not be passed by unnoticed. The subject of *Education* has been too long neglected by the Legislature; but we hope at this session something will be done to encourage it. We have a well endowed and very respectable University; but its advantages are too remote from the great mass of the population of the state, to be felt and appreciated by them. The people at large are deplorably deficient in the *rudiments* of an education. To obviate this, primary schools are wanting. No appropriation which the Legislature could make, would be so little objected to as one for the support of common schools. We do hope some member will make an experiment this session, and see what can be done in the Legislature on this subject.

## *FATAL RENCOUNTER.*

We are informed by a correspondent living in the county of Burke, that a young man by the name of *William Lackey*, was killed on the 8th inst. in a conflict with a negro man. Young Lackey was at the negro quarters of Col. John Carson, of Pleasant Garden, Burke county, assisting to haul corn from the field; a dispute arose between him and one of Col. Carson's negro men; a violent combat ensued, during which Lackey received a blow on his head, with either a stone or club, which terminated his existence in a few hours after. The negro made his escape; but active measures have been taken to apprehend him, before he escapes beyond the reach of justice. His name is *York*; is a large and likely fellow, about six feet high, and aged about 30 years; has a small piece bit from his under lip, and has two scars across his breast, a little more than an inch long.

"When argument grows too conclusive,
"Then shallow wits become abusive."

The verity of the above distich was, perhaps, never more strongly illustrated than in the character and conduct of the editor (*de facto*) of the *Washington City Gazette*. For more than a year past, the editorial management of that paper has been marked by a scurrility of style and profligacy of principle, which, had they flourished in those days, would have shamed "*Peter Porcupine*" himself. The paper is so abandoned and lost to all sense of decency, that those acquainted with its character have discarded it from their circles, as of a cast more worthless than the "*Tickler*," and only fit to grace the taproom, the bagnio, or the brothel. It is unpleasant and mortifying to our feelings to speak in such language of those belonging to the same fraternity with ourselves; but in this case we are constrained to do so, from a sense of the dignity of the profession.

That paper of the 29th ult. has charged us with violating the post-office law, and has referred the case to the Post-Master General. Mr. M'Lean has written to us, that, by a "strict construction" of the law regulating the post-office department, we did violate it; but that it was such a violation as has been unwittingly practised by many Editors of the first respectability throughout the United States. Now the "whole front of our offending" is simply this: On the 21st of October, we received by mail the Washington Gazette of the 10th; with what view the paper was obtruded upon us we know not, unless it was for the purpose of drawing our attention to an article it contained, (knowing we should not otherwise have seen it, as all decent papers have refused to quote the scurvy trash of the Gazette) in which some remarks of ours on the subject of the Presidency had been garbled, and their sense perverted. We did not think fit to reply publicly to that article, but endorsed on the Carolinian to them, to this effect, that if they would exchange with us, they "could quote from the fountain, and thus be enabled to do it correctly." This is the violation of law which serves as a theme for the Gazette's abuse of us.

From these facts, the public will be enabled to judge what degree of criminality ought to attach to the violation of law imputed to us. With a charitable temper, characteristic of an enlightened mind, the Post-Master General has exculpated us from any *intended* infringement of law; he very naturally supposes that, with high pecedents before us, we were unwittingly led into a common error. On the Washington Gazette itself, we have ourselves seen endorsements more lengthy than the one complained of on our paper. We shall profit by the Post-Master General's advice, and "sin no more." But we cannot omit, on this occasion, expressing our deep concern for the "lost condition" of the fraternity of printers, if they are to be called to account for all these "deeds done [on] the" *newspaper!* If every endorsement made by them on margins of newspapers is a transgression of law, then indeed are their sins as "numerous as the stars in the sky, or the sands upon the sea-shore."

The Gazette sneeringly speaks of the stand we have taken against the propagation of radical doctrines; and ironically exclaims, "a pure patriot, no doubt!" Of the sincerity and correctness of our political course, since we have published a paper, we are willing that our fellow-citizens alone, whose approval and patronage have sustained our establishment, should be the judges. And as to the purity of our patriotism, we are content it should rest with the spirit we inherit from our Revolutionary progenitors, and with our own *actions*, during the second war for independence. In the portentous times of the latter period, we did not ingloriously slink from our duty when called to repel the enemy from our country. Can the stipendiary writer of the Gazette say as much? Where was he when a merciless foe was sacking the domicils of his employers? Let his conscience, and his duty to his country, answer.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

*Mr. White:* I have noticed that a brother farmer of Burke has taken up his pen, to ask information on the subject of the Presidential election. I much approve of his piece; and am looking with a good deal of solicitude for an answer to it. Although my hand, as you will plainly see, is more accustomed to the plough handle than the pen, I hope you will indulge me a little, as this is the first time I ever troubled you, and allow me to propose, through the medium of your paper, a few queries in addition to those from the Burke Farmer.

When the friends of Mr. Crawford set about answering the queries put to them, I wish they would go a little further, and clear up certain charges against his public conduct.

1st. It seems that Mr. Crawford, since he has been in the Treasury Department, has so managed with some of the Western banks as to let them take him in (or through his blunders or intrigues to cheat the nation) to the amount of nearly *one million of dollars!* which money will be totally lost to the public. I want this explained.

2d. Our brave fellow-citizen, Gen. Andrew Jackson, having done a great deal for the nation,—having saved our money, and saved the blood and lives of our men, women and children, and acquired, by his bravery and military skill, a high degree of national glory for us,—I wish to know how it is that this Mr. Crawford has such a deadly hostility to the General?

3d. It appears from Mr. Crawford's own reports, that, in the year 1820, he made a miscalculation in his official statements, of 3,000,000 of dollars; and that, on a second and third trial, he still could not rectify the blunder. I should like to know if such clumsy work shows him a man of talents,—of such talents as a President of the United States ought to possess?

4th. Gov. Clark, of Georgia, has furnished some documents to prove that Mr. Crawford knew of *Mitchel's* speculation in African negroes, contrary to his oath and the laws of our country. I want to know how it was, that, after this, Mr. Crawford strove hard to keep Mitchel in office?

5th. The experience of the late war has proved, that the Navy is our main defence against a foreign enemy; it has exalted the character of the nation, and shed a glory on the name of our country, which succeeding generations must feel and acknowledge. But it appears from a speech of this Mr. Crawford, that he is an enemy of the Navy. Now I wish to know whether it is right and *safe* to have a President of the United States who is hostile to the Navy?

6th. It is known that Mr. Crawford is at the head of the radical faction—a faction which is inveterately opposed to all the best measures of the present administration, and is composed of a set of men neither distinguished for talents nor virtues. Should such a man be our next President?

As we farmers, unpractised in the *mystery* of politics, cannot in our consciences vote for Mr. Crawford, unless all these things are explained, we hope some of his more *refined* advocates will clear them up, and show us upon what grounds they claim his exaltation to the highest office in the nation. A RUTHERFORD FARMER.

*Postscript.*—Perhaps some of the *lawyers*, who were striving so hard at our last Superior Court to make friends for Mr. Crawford, may be able to set all things right.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Charleston dated,

NEW YORK, OCT. 6.

"To the surprise of most persons, this great State is likely to be in favor of Mr. CALHOUN for the Presidency. The nominating committee of this city is decidedly so. Should this worthy man be elected, what a proud day will it be for South-Carolina." [*And for North-Carolina TOO.*]

It is stated in the Boston Patriot, that Mr. JEFFERSON extended the same civility to Mr. John Quincy Adams that he did to Mr. Crawford, in writing to visit him (Mr. J.) at Monticello. But Mr. Adams, "feeling himself impelled, by filial regard, to avail himself of the summer recess at Washington to visit his aged parent, was under the necessity of declining."

We understand that one of our brother editors, in this city, was challenged by a Crawford gentleman, yesterday, but very properly declined the invitation. Neither Mr. Crawford nor his friends can expect to *fight* their way to the chair of state. If the game of *pistols* is to be resorted to, General Jackson will certainly stand the best chance.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

*From the Rhode Island American.*

General Jackson is reported to have in his possession letters, which, if published, would in all probability annihilate the prospects of one of the candidates for the Presidency. The last letter in the series is understood to contain an earnest entreaty, that they should *be returned*, in order that the evidence of a certain transaction may be destroyed. So says a letter from Tennessee, published in the New York Statesman. The candidate referred to, is supposed to be either Mr. Crawford or Mr. Clay. The letters are not to be published for the present, at least.

*From the Petersburg (Va.) Republican.*

The position of Mr. Calhoun is a peculiar one. Where he is not first, he is almost every where second. His situation is analagous to that of the illustrious Athenian general after the victory of Salamis. According to the custom of the Greeks, the names of two of the generals who, in their opinion, had rendered the most distinguished services to the common cause in that glorious action, were inscribed. It is well known that of the ten generals, each subscribed his own name first—but that all but Themistocles subscribed the name of Themistocles second.

The Providence Journal states, that at the late Cattle Show in Rhode Island, Dr. Benj. Dyer, of Providence, appeared clad in a complete suit of silk, of a superior quality, manufactured in his own family, even from the culture of the trees to the growing of the worms, producing the materials.

OHIO.

LEONARD H. COWLES, Esq. of Delaware county, a member of the last Legislature, and a candidate for election to the next General Assembly, and who, we understand, was an active and zealous promoter of the nomination of Mr. Clay, last winter, has been called upon to make a public declaration of his sentiments and views in relation to the ensuing Presidential contest. In his address to his constituents, on this subject, he says, "*If I have any favorite; if I have any personal feelings or partialities for either of them,* (the Presidential candidates,) *they are for Mr. Calhoun. As yet I stand uncommitted to any one, I remain free and unpledged, my faith is not yet plighted.*"

*Cincinnati Republican.*

The friends of Mr. Crawford account for the opposition of all the other candidates to his claims, by saying, that it is always the finest fruit which the birds most peck at. We would suggest to them a different kind of explanation, and refer them to the fable of the jackdaw in his borrowed plumes. He who has decked himself in the plumage of exclusive republicanism—the republican of '98, of uniform and consistent political principles—of being the republican candidate of the Jeffersonian school, has clothed himself in a dress which does not belong to him, and must expect to be stripped of his false decorations, when he ventures into company with those whose real services, character and principles, give *them* the right to the plumage with which the pretender has so imprudently ornamented himself.

*Washington Republican.*

The Senate of Tennessee have passed a Bill, making all processes returnable *two years from the date of the same*, unless the planiff will endorse on the writ, that he will receive the Tennessee bank notes (*oak leaves*, as they have been called) in payment. We did think that this conntry was too enlightened to tolerate a proposition so unjust and iniquitous.

*Charleston Courier.*

The resolutions, introduced by Mr. Grundy, into the General Assembly of Tennessee, instructing their Senators and Representatives not to attend a Congressional caucus for the purpose of designating a candidate for the Presidency, have been adopted.

NEW YORK, NOV. 1.

*Cotton.*—The import from the 25th Oct. to the 1st Nov. was 869 bales: from North Carolina 193 bales; from South Carolina 73; from Virginia 38; from Louisana 251; from Georgia 249; from Providence 65. The transactions of the week were limited, but prices were fully supported—and in one or two instances better prices were obtained for old Cotton than at any former period of the season. Upland, new 18 1-2 a 19; do old 14 1-2 a 17; Tennessee, 14 a 15; Louisiana, 17 a 18 1-2.

RALEIGH, NOV. 7.

We have the pleasure of announcing, that Mr. *Wm. Nicholls*, the State Architect, completed the repairs (or rather rebuilding) of our STATE HOUSE, on Friday last. Those who have visited the capitals of the several States, pronounce this to be superior to any building of the kind in the Union, either in point of architecture, elegance, or convenience, and but little inferior, except in dimensions, to the Capitol of the U. States.—*Star.*

## *THE GREAT FIRE.*

The awful calamity of a general conflagration, which has lately fallen on part of the State of Maine, is thus described by the committee appointed to collect contributions for the sufferers:

"On Thursday last, (4th Sept.) between the hours of three and four, a tremendous wind arose from the north-west, and enveloped our towns in dust and smoke; scarcely had we time to pause, when the alarm of fire reached us from the woods, when we found our settlements threatened with immediate conflagration. The inhabitants instantly hastened to the scene of danger, where the houses and building of our fellow citizens were reported to be in flames. They arrived too late to save them; the whole country appeared to be on fire—it spread with such rapidity, that every log, tree, fence, barn and house, not successively, but as it were at the same moment, were wrapped in a blaze. Farmers, who were at work in their fields, and saw the flames descending from the hills, fled from before it; but ere they could afford any protection to their habitations, they were consumed. They could save nothing—all their furniture, provisions, hay and grain were reduced to ashes; and even the very fields of growing corn were in many instances destroyed by combustible matter around them. We owe the deepest gratitude to divine Providence, that but one human being, where such numbers of women and children were in iminent danger, perished in the fire! Many animals were burnt to death; others escaped with their limbs scorched or mutilated—many oxen, cows, sheep and swine were lost, and many rendered useless to the owners, have been since killed from motives of compassion to their sufferings."

## COMMODORE PORTER.

Our readers are already apprized of the arrival of Commodore PORTER at home, and that he took us unawares. The same thing happened at Alexandria, which place the Sea-Gull passed about sun-rise on Saturday morning. The good people had been on the look out, from their wharves, for a week before, to welcome the return of the Commodore, but missed the opportunity at last.

When the Sea-Gull arrived at Norfolk on Friday afternoon, from Beaufort, N. C. the shrouds of the John Adams' Frigate and Peacock Sloop of War were manned as she passed, and "three hearty cheers proclaimed the gratification of the officers and men at the safe arrival of the gallant Commodore." The citizens from the wharves also loudly cheered the arrival of the anxiously expected vessel, which was promptly returned from the Sea-Gull; and it is mentioned, as worthy of remark, that by none was the arrival more cordially greeted, than by the British Brig Commerce, lying at Town Point. All the principal officers of the station, and of the vessels lying there, waited on the Commodore in their barges, and offered their congratulations on his safe return. He declined going on shore, because of his desire to proceed immediately to Washington.—*National Intelligencer.*

[CIRCULAR.]

I am directed by the Honorable Secretary of the Navy to assure the officers and men of the Squadron I have the honor to command, "of the conside.ation in which their services on their recent expedition against the Pirates of the West Indies are held, and the high sense entertained of their devotion to a most arduous and dangerous service, wherein a vigor has been displayed which has effectually arrested the depredations of the freebooters, afforded security to our trade, and justly entitles them to the unqualified approbation of the Navy Department, and to the thanks of their country.

DAVID PORTER.

*Washington City, Oct. 29, 1823.*

We understand that Commodore PORTER has ordered his broad pendant to be hoisted on board the John Adams, and that the vessels of war now in the United States, and composing part of his squadron, will sail about the 1st of December next, by which time every cause of disease will, no doubt, have disappeared. *Intel.*

At the late "Shew and Fair," says the Madison county (N. Y.) Observer, Benjamin Bartlett produced "satisfactory proof," that he raised one hundred and seventy-four bushels of corn upon an acre of land; and also, that he raised three hundred and five and a half bushels of potatoes, upon one half acre of land, for which he received the first premiums.—[Twang!] *ibid.*

*Washington City, Nov. 30.*

Last night, Dr. COUSINS, of this City, fell into a pit, which had been dug near the General Post-Office, owing, it is supposed, to the darkness of the night, and broke his neck. His body was not found until this morning. *Republican.*

*Lottery Luck.*—Two laborers on the Canal Basin at Albany, have drawn a $20,000 prize in the New-York State Lottery. This is *embanking* to some purpose.

The sum of $468 35 cents, was raised in Philadelphia for the relief of John Cotton, the man who lost both his arms in an engagement with pirates, The money is added to his other deposits in the Savings Bank of New York.

NORFOLK, OCT. 29.—The agent of the Underwriters of the steam brig New-York, (which was stranded on Cape Henry on the 4th inst.) who had been dispatched by them to adopt measures for getting her off, has come up from that vessel this afternoon, and states, that she is off, and afloat in the channel.

Deaths in New-York the week ending the 18th inst. 65, and in Philadelphia 82.

*Wisdom and Goodness of the State of New-York, in relation to the Convicts, at Auburn.* Each prisoner has a cell 7 feet by 3½. Each cell has a vintilater, and is washed weekly, and white-washed monthly. A school is kept two hours in a day, for the instruction of juvenile offenders, in reading and writing. The convicts are prohibited from speaking, except in the presence of a keeper, and then only about their work.

*A Pope in America.*—At the request of a deputation from South America, the late Pope of Rome appointed Monsignor Muzzi to be Apostolic Vicar in the new world. He is to be clothed with extensive powers, and to be a kind of substitute for the Pope's own authority in governing the Church in America. The holy father "deplores the error of the insurgents who contemn the authority of the mother country," but, "desirous not to jeopardize the eternal salvation of so many Christians," he has granted their petition for the appointment of a Patriarch. [*Col. Star.*

The *Washington Monument*, for which nearly 15,000 dollars have been subscribed by an Association in Boston, has been commenced by the sculptor Charity, in England, and is expected to be finished in the course of next year. We do not, however, feel entirely satisfied with this fashion of *importing* monuments to the father of our country from foreign countries, of foreign materials, and the work of foreign artists. The whole fabric should be *native*, though rude as the workmanship of Stonehenge, and unlike the man as Canova's Roman statue in North-Carolina. The state of Massachusetts furnished the marble of which the City-Hall of New-York (the first building in this country) is constructed, and that city contains a sculptor (a native of N. Jersey) capable of forming a statue, which no child of ten years could mistake for any but Washington. *Carolina Gazette.*

COMMUNICATION.

*Mr. White:* Among the many wonderful productions of nature, mineral, vegetable, and animal, which you from time to time tell of, why don't you now and then give us information of a few of the *remarkables* near home? Why, sir, Salisbury and its precincts might afford subjects, with a little amplifying, sufficient to fill a magazine of wonders. Passing over the many vegetable and mineral phenomena around us, we are instinctively constrained to view with amazement the inexplicable freaks of nature, and marvel at the performances, the beauties, the deformities, and the fecundity of the *animal* creation. You know, as for *bipeds*, our town need not turn its back upon all the world beside; for I am sure we can match any thing brought against us, either for wisdom or folly, vice or virtue; and as to *quadrupeds*, if our agricultural society would give us half a chance, and offer some respectable *premiums*, we would astonish the nation with boar-pigs, bull calves, horse-colts, ram lambs, *et cetera*. But, Mr. Editor, I have lost the trail I started upon. All I meant to say to you, was this: A neighbor of mine has a common sized, small-boned, curl'd-tail'd, short-legged, deep bellied, strait-eared, spotted sow-pig, which littered 8 young pigs this season; and in three months after, she littered 11 more; all of the first litter died but one, and that one, at the age of three months, was killed, and weighed *twenty-five pounds!* Now "beat this who can!"

MATTER OF FACT.

### *MARRIED,*

In this county, on the 30th ult. by James M. Ramsay, Esq. Mr. *Thomas Masters*, to Miss *Anne Flemming*.

In Iredell county, on the 6th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Jas. M'Ree, Mr. *James Luckey*, of Rowan, to Miss *Sally Ramsay*, of Iredell.

At Chapel Hill, on Tuesday the 28th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Caldwell, Mr. *Wm. D. Murphey*, to Miss *Betsey Whitted*.

### *FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Nov. 6.*

Cotton, 15 to 15½; flour, fine, 5½; superfine, 6; wheat, 96 a $1; whiskey, 40 a 42; peach brandy, 50 a 62½; apple do. 45 to 50; corn, 35 to 40; bacon, 9 a 10; salt, Turks Island, 85 a 90, per 100 bushels; molasses, 35 to 38; sugar, muscovado, 10 to 10 50; coffee, prime, green, 28 to 29; 2d and 3d quality, 26 a 28; tea, hyson, $1 20 a 1 25; flaxseed, 80 a 90; tallow, 7 a 8; beeswax, 30 a 31; rice, 503 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, $3, pr. 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 3 a 4; manufactured, 5 to 20 pr. cwt.

### *CHERAW PRICES, Oct. 30.*

Cotton, 15 cts.; Flour, new, per barrel, 5 a 6; old 4 to 5½; Corn, bush, 45 to 50 cts. Oats, 30 to 35 cts.; Peas, 65 to 75 cts.; Whiskey, gal. 40 to 45 cts.; Apple Brandy, 40 to 45; Tobacco, 3 to 4; Beeswax, lb. 30 cts.; Tallow, 6 to 7 cts.; Bacon, 9 to 12 cts.; Lard, 7 to 10 cts. Butter, 10 to 20 cts.; Bagging, 35 to 40 cts.; Iron, 5 to 6 dols.; Salt, bush. 1 dol.; Sugar, 7 to 12 dols; Coffee, lb. 28 to 30 cts.; Twine, lb. 30 cts.; Molasses, 40 to 50.

*Cotton.*—14½ cents has been the extent, at which sales were effected; 15 cents can yet be obtained for the primest of our Uplands.

### *CHARLESTON PRICES, Nov. 3.*

Cotton, S. Island, 25 to 30, stained do. 12 to 16; Santee, 20 to 24; short staple, 15½ to 17; Rice, prime, $4; inferior to good $3 to 3½; Whiskey, (Penn.) 35 to 37 cts.; N. E. Rum, 36 to 37; Apple Brandy, 33 to 34 cts.; Tobacco, Kentucky, Georgia, Fayetteville, &c. 2½ to 4; Beeswax, 31 to 32 cents; Tallow, 7 to 8; Beef, Boston Mess, 10 to 10½; No. 1, 9; prime & No.2, 6 to 7½; Mackarel, No. 2, 5½; No. 3, 4; Bacon, 8 to 10 cts.; Hams, 11 a 14; Lard, 10 to 12; Bagging, Dundee & Inverness, (42 inch) 25 a 26 cts.; Cogniac Brandy 1 20 a 1 30 pergal.; Holland Gin, 95 to 110 cts. per gallon; Iron, Russia & Swedes, 4 to 4½ 100 lbs.; English 3½; Salt, Liverpool coarse, 62½ cts. per bushel; Turks Turks Island, 55 a 65; Sugar, Havana White, 12 to 14; Brown, 8½ to 8¾; Muscovado, 9 to 11; St. Croix prime 11 a 11½; N. Orleans, prime, 10 a 10; Inferior, 8½ to 9; Refined Loaf Sugar, 16 to 20; Coffee, best green, 25; Inferior to good, 21 to 24; Hyson Tea, 95 to 105 cts. per lb.; Rum, Jam. 95 a 100 cts.; West India, 65; Molasses, (W. I.) 26 to 28 cts.; Black Pepper, 20 to 21; Pimento, 25.

North Carolina Bank Bills, 1½ a 2 per cent. dis.; Georgia, 2 do.

*Cottons.*—The accounts from Liverpool, received in the early part of the week, occasioned an animated demand for this article, and the small supply coming in, is readily disposed of at from 15½ to 17 cents—a few very prime lots only have reached the highest price named.


## B. D. Rounsaville,

*At the Red House, Lexington, Davidson County, North-Carolina,*

IS prepared to accommodate travellers and visiters plentifully, comfortably, and cheaply. Past favors remind him that exertions to please have, measurably, he humbly trusts, taught him HOW. *Nov. 18, 1823.* 7t86


## Ebenezer Academy.

TO check an unfounded rumor, the subscriber offers another publication respecting this Academy, and would announce that he is not going to leave it in any short period of time. So far as he knows, he will reside here a number of years. Repeated strokes at the prosperity of this Academy is the apology which he offers for publications, like this, so often repeated. Besides, periodical publications seem necessary to sustain life in our Academies

The Recent proposal of a Member of Congress in N. Carolina, and of others elsewhere, to patronize this Seminary is an additional reason why a true statement should meet a false one, at the doors of those at least, who have, in some degree, pledged to us their patronage, in having expressed an intention to send their sons to Ebenezer.

Let the public receive cautiously the rumors that would sport with their credulity, and our ruin. The object of much charity and sacrifice, this Institution, it is hoped, will be *permanent.*—It is now flourishing. More than 40 youths have been registered as its students within the two past years of the present administration. This is exhibited to shew that the advantages of this place have addressed themselves successfully to the public. A healthy, beautiful site—good and very convenient Board—some scientific apparatus—An Academical Library of 170 vols.—these are invitations to Ebenezer. The Mail, arriving here three times a week, also contributes to the local advantages of the Academy.

Not disowning his responsibility to the public the teacher of Ebenezer Academy will study to shew himself not altogether underserving of its continued liberal patronage should he meet with it.

ELEAZER HARRIS.

*York District, S. C. Oct. 20, 1823.* 1w


## D. PARISH & CO.

*265 King Street, Corner of Wentworth-Street,* CHARLESTON, S. C.

HAVE opened, and now offer for sale, at *unusually low prices,*

### 550 *Packages DRY GOODS,*

ADAPTED TO THE SEASON—VIZ:

### WOOLLEN GOODS.

35 bales extra and super CLOTHS,
30 do middling do
20 do low priced do
2 do assorted pelisse do
3 do 5-4 Devonshire Linseys
16 do super and middling Cassimeres
5 do common do
3 do super striped and ribbed do
10 cases super and middling Sattinets
2 do Bedford Cords
3 do super Valencia Vestings
4 do common Toilinet and Swansdown do
2 bales heavy Flushings
10 do white Plains
5 do blue, drab and mixt do
2 do green Baizes
6 do assorted Flannels
10 do London Duffil Blankets
5 do Bristol do do
10 do 3, 3½, 4 and 4½ point do
10 do 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 Rose do
6 do black and colored Bombazets
5 do do do figured do
3 do do printed do
2 do scarlet and orange printed Rattinets
3 cases Caroline Plaids
1 do worsted Bengal Stripes
2 do black Bombazeens
4 do super Tartan Plaid Cloaks
2 do Men's assorted Lamb's Wool Hose
4 do do do do do half do
2 do do do Worsted do
3 do Women's black do do
1 do do white do do
1 do Merino Mantles and Shawls
1 do 4-4 and 6-4 Cassimere do
5 do 7-4 and 8-4 plain figured Cassimere do
2 do Worsted Braces
1 do Cassimere Points.

### COTTON GOODS.

10 cases 9-8 and 6-4 Cambrics
2 do 9-8 and 6-4 Jaconets
4 do 8-8 and 6-4 loom sewed Muslins
6 do 9-8 and 6-4 Book do
3 do 4-4 rich tamboured do do
3 do 4-4 Japaned do do
3 do 9-8 and 6-4 plain and figured Mull do
2 do 9-8 plain and tamboured Swiss do
5 do common, tamboured and sewed Robes
2 do assorted Lenoes
55 do 3-4 and 4-4 ass'd Calicoes and Chintzes, some fashionable and splendid patterns
8 do super and common furniture do
3 do Garment and Cambric Dimity
2 do super Furniture do
2 do 11-4 and 12-4 Marseills Quilts
2 do 4-4 Union Stripes
2 do drab Constitution and Bangup Cords
3 do super and common Bedticks
2 bales Dorchester do
6 cases Britannia and Bandanna Hdkfs.
5 do Madras do
4 do Pullicat and Musulipatam do
4 do common and super blue Romal do
3 do 4-4, 6-4 and 7-4 Chintz Shawls
2 do 7-4 and 8-4 Imitation do
4 do white, spotted and checked Cravats
1 do Women's white Cotton Hose
1 do do super black do do ingrained
1 do Gint's white do do
2 do Cotton Braces, assorted
30 bales brown and bleached Waltham Cottons
15 do common Shirtings and Sheetings
6 cases American Plaids and Stripes
1 do do Checks
2 do 4-4 do Imitation Caroline Plaids
4 do 3-4 and 4-4 steam loom Shirtings
3 do 4-4 Long Cloths
1 do 4-4 super plaid Ginghams, handsome patterns
1 do Turkey Yarn
5 do three cord Cotton Balls
2 do Spool Cotton

### LINEN GOODS.

10 cases 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens, whole and demi pieces
2 do Long Lawns
2 do Linen Cambrics
1 do do do Handkerchiefs
2 do assorted Table Diapers
1 do 3-4 bird eye do
1 bale Russia do
5 cases brown and black Linens
1 bale Imitation Sheetings
4 do Osnaburgs
1 do super Linen Tick
1 case white Platillas
3 do assorted Patent Thread.

### SILK GOODS.

1 case green, pink and blue Florence
3 do fig'd. Florences, Levantines and Satins
1 do 5-4 black Serge
1 do do Levantine
2 do 4-4 figured Silk Handkerchiefs
6 do black [illegible] and Sarsnets
1 do plaid do
2 do black [illegible] Levantine
6 do do and colored Canton Crapes
2 do do do Nankin do
3 do Crape Dresses
1 do rich satin embossed do
1 do super and common black Silk Hdkfs.
2 do do cross bar and plaid do
3 do 4-4 and 7-4 Crape Shawls
2 do do Mantles
2 do bird eye Handkerchiefs
4 do super and common black Italian Crapes
1 do Hat Crape
2 do Men's and Women's black and white Silk Hose
3 do do do do do do Gloves
1 do Habit English do do
3 do Italian and India Sewing Silks
1 do assorted Twists
1 do do Silk Braid
1 do black Silk velvet
2 do rich figured Ribbons, assorted
2 do assorted fringed and plain taffeta and satin do
1 do black Galloons
1 do do Velvet Ribbons
5 do super and common Flag Handkfs.
1 do do German do
2 do black silk Florentine
1 do do do do rich figured.

### SUNDRIES.

2 cases Men's Beaver Gloves
2 do do Buck-skin do
2 do do Dog-skin do
1 do do super Woodstock do
1 do Habit Woodstock and Beaver do
2 do do assorted Kid do
1 do do lined do do
2 do super and common gilt Coat Buttons
1 do do Pearl do
3 do Pins
5 do silk and gingham Umbrellas
7 do ladies Leghorn Hats
2 do Tapes, assorted.

*October 27, 1823.* 9t88


## Caution to the Public.

ON the 8th of August, a man by the name of *Daniel Barns*, a tailor by trade, took boarding at the subscriber's house; he remained till a few days since, when he took up his kit and skulked off without paying his board. He said he came from Richmond or Petersburg, Va. and that he should go to Tennessee when he left here. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, flat head, curled hair, big mouth, and scurvy hands. He is a fair spoken, plausible villain; the public would, therefore, do well to look out for him.

CATHARINE SMITH.

*Salisbury, Nov. 17, 1823.* 2t81

## Taken Up,

IN the month of May last, by the subscriber, a stout able bodied negro fellow, who calls himself *Edmund*; he is about 5 feet 10 inches high, very dark complexion, stutters considerably, particularly when agitated, and aged about 23 or 24 years. The owner is requested to prove property satisfactorily, and take the fellow away.

JOHN CALLOWAY.

*Salisbury, Nov. 10, 1823.* 5t83


## A CARD.

## Percival & Boag,

(*Late Percival & Johnson,*)

INFORM their country friends and customers, that they have removed from their old stand, to No. 355 King Street, few doors below Boundary Street, where they are now opening a large and extensive importation of fresh and genuine

### Drugs & Medicines.

Also, *Paints, Oil, Window Glass, Hatters'* and *Dyers' materials*, with a great variety of others articles.

*Charleston, Oct. 1823.* 3t80

## Merchants' Hotel,

*Sign of the Rising Sun, corner of King & Society streets, Charleston, S. C.*

CHARLES H. MIOTT respectfully informs his acquaintances and Travellers generally, that his well known establishment has been considerably improved since the last year, which renders it as comfortable as any House in the City. Its situation, being in the centre of business, renders it particularly worthy the patronage of Merchants from the country, and Planters. The House contains upwards of sixty rooms, and is high and airy; the Stables are fire-proof, and are situated on the opposite side of the street, under the direction of careful ostlers; the Table will always be furnished with the best the market affords, and the Bar with good Liquors, and an attentive Bar-Keeper.—Every attention shall be paid to those who stop at the house.

N. B. The Columbia and Augusta Stage-office is kept at this house. 6t81

*Charleston, S. C. Sept. 22, 1823.*

## Books and Stationary.

W. P. BASON, 308 *King Street, Charleston, S. C.*

HAS now received his fall supplies of *Books and Stationary articles*, which he will sell on accommodating terms. Merchants, Teachers and Societies, are invited to call. A new catalogue is now ready for delivery. He has just published the

### Country Almanac, for 1824;

which contains the usual matter found in Almanacs; the South Carolina courts as altered at the last session; the North-Carolina courts and government; the Georgia courts and government; the Gardener's Calendar, and other useful and interesting matter, calculated for North Carolina by Joshua Sharpe.

☞ Constantly on hand a supply of Philadelphia manufactured *Snuff*.

Just re'd a consignment of Havana *Segars*.

*October 1, 1823.* 6wt81

## New Fashions.

THE subscriber having very lately received from his correspondent in Philadelphia the latest fashions from the celebrated shop of *Robb & Winebrenner*, of that city, is now ready to do all kinds of work belonging to the Tailoring business. He pledges himself, that all those who may favor him with their custom, shall have their work done in the best style of the fashions of the day, and on reasonable terms. Travellers, and others, who wish garments made on short notice, can be accommodated with a whole suit, on a notice of two days. Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

THOMAS V. CANON.

*Salisbury, Aug. 11, 1823.* '66


## Great Bargains.

THE subscriber being desirous of paying his debts and bringing his business to a close, will offer for sale, at the market-house in Hillsborough,

*On the fourth Monday in November next,*

and from day to day thereafter until the whole is sold, the following property in Orange county, viz:

1000 acres of land lying within four miles of Chapel Hill, on New Hope creek, adjoining the lands of Christopher Barbee and others. About one half this tract is low grounds, of the best quality, 150 acres thereof lately cleared and in excellent order for a crop; the upland is excellent pine and hickory land, fit for the cultivation of corn and cotton.

628 acres lying on Stagg's creek, adjoining the lands of the Rev. Wm. Bingham and others. There are on this tract about 100 acres of cleared land, in good order for a crop, an excellent apple orchard, and about 200 acres of best tobacco land to clean, and the balance in good corn and wheat land; the whole wood land is well timbered. There are also comfortable country buildings on the land.

315 acres on the waters of Haw river, adjoining the lands of Hall Garrison and others. This tract is unimproved; about half of it excellent tobacco land, and the whole covered with a heavy growth of timber.

100 acres on Back creek, adjoining Wm. Anderson and others. A considerable part of this tract is cleared, and is of excellent quality, and has on it an excellent crop of corn.

205 acres within a quarter of a mile of the town of Hillsborough: about 80 acres of which is cleared, the balance covered with a heavy growth of timber; it has on it some buildings, with an excellent apple orchard.

124 acres adjoining the above tract, all uncleared and well timbered.

150 acres on Eno river, about one mile from Hillsborough. Upon this tract his mills are situated, consisting of a saw and two grist mills, containing three pair of stones, in excellent order, having lately been thoroughly repaired. This property is thought to be the most valuable in the back country, not only on account of the dam, race and houses, being situated on a solid rock, and the durability of the work, but on account of its being the nearest mill to Hillsborough on the river, and surrounded by thick and populous settlements of industrious farmers, which afford constant work for the mill.

125 acres adjoining the mill tract, about 70 acres of which are enclosed and under good fence; there are good country buildings on the tract, and an excellent apple orchard.

200 acres, called Hart's mills, whereon Catlet Campbell, Esq. now lives—only one half of this tract belongs to the subscriber, he therefore only proposes to sell that half. This place has always been esteemed amongst the most valuable mill establishments in the country, not only on account of its locality, but on account of the durability of the seat. It has on it an excellent dwelling house, and convenient out-houses; but the mill is not in good repair. There is on this place a good apple orchard.

200 acres on M'Gowen's creek, about one mile from Hartford, adjoining Able Thompson and others, unimproved, a large proportion of it is covered with excellent timber, and the land well adapted to the cultivation of corn and wheat. Only half the tract belongs to the subscriber.

40 acres, or thereabouts, on Second creek of New-Hope, adjoining the lands of Mark Picket and others. This is an excellent tract for a saw mill, is surrounded by a superabundance of pine and oak timber, and is about ten miles from Hillsborough.

One lot in the town of Hillsborough, whereon the subscriber now lives, containing one acre, situated in a pleasant part of the town, having thereon a good dwelling house and all the necessary out-houses for the convenience of a family, with a good garden.

The half of the lot whereon Thomas N. S. Hargis, Esq. lately lived. This lot is about 50 or 60 yards from the market-house; has on it an excellent dwelling house, store and lumber houses, kitchen, and necessary out houses, and is an excellent stand for a merchant.

Two or three unimproved lots, well situated.

30 or 40 likely negroes, consisting of men, women and children; amongst them are carpenters, a shoe maker, a miller, a waggoner, a cook, and some excellent hostlers and house servants.

*He wishes also to sell*

1400 acres of land in the county of Franklin, on the waters of Sandy and Flat Rock creeks, adjoining the lands of Kinchen Bledsoe and others. There is on this tract enough cleared land to work six or eight hands to advantage—an apple orchard, among the best in the county—and a tolerable good frame dwelling house. A considerable portion of the land is fit for the cultivation of tobacco, corn and cotton.

Also, 500 acres of land in the county of Caswell, on the waters of Hico creek, adjoining the lands formerly the property of Thomas Slade, deceased. This tract is fine corn and cotton land, unimproved, and is covered with the best pine timber, and has on it an excellent seat for a saw mill.

The subscriber wishes the public to understand that he is serious, when he tells them that he wishes to sell the above described property, and hopes that all those who have the smallest inclination to purchase any part of it will attend, as he expects great bargains may be had. The terms will be accommodating, and will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN TAYLOR, Jr.

*Oct. 14, 1823.*

## Negroes for Sale.

A FAMILY of likely negroes, consisting of a man and woman, [illegible] four years old, and one two years old, may be had for notes negotiable in the State Bank, or on a reasonable credit.

The man is a tolerable shoemaker, and the woman accustomed to house work, washing, &c. Apply at this office.

*Sept. 1823.* [illegible]


## Cotton Saw Gins.

THE subscriber has now on hand, for sale, at his shop in Salisbury, on Main Street, Cotton Saw Gins, of his own make, which he will warrant to be as well made as any in the State. He will constantly keep gins for sale; and will do all kinds of repairing, on short notice, and reasonable terms.

SAMUEL [illegible].

*Salisbury, Aug. 18, 1823.*

## Sheriffs' Deeds,

FOR land sold by order of writs of venditioni exponas, for sale at the printing-office.

## Writs Venditioni Exponas,

For sale at this Office.

## POETRY.

### SIRNAMES.

FROM THE (LONDON) NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Men were once sirnamed from their shape or estate,
(You all may from history worm it;)
There was Lewis the Bulky, and Henry the Great,
John Lackland and Peter the Hermit.
But now, when the door-plates of Misters and Dames
Are read, each so constantly varies
From the owner's trade, figure and calling, sirnames
Seem given by the rules of contraries.

Mr. Box, though provoked, never doubles his fist,
Mr. Burns in his grate has no fuel,
Mr. Playfair won't catch me at hazard or whist;
Mr. Coward was wing'd in a duel,
Mr. Wise is a dunce, Mr. King is a Whig,
Mr. Coffin's uncommonly sprightly,
And huge Mr. Little broke down in a gig,
While driving fat Mrs. Golightly.

Mrs. Drinkwater's apt to indulge in a dram,
Mrs. Angel's an absolute fury,
And meek Mr. Lion let fierce Mr. Lamb
Tweak his nose in the lobby of Drury
At Bath, where the feeble go more than the stout,
(A conduct well worthy of Nero,)
Over poor Mr. Lightfoot, confined with the gout,
Mr. Heaviside danced a Bolero.

Miss Joy, wretched maid, when she chose Mr. Love,
Found nothing but sorrow await her;
She now holds in wedlock, as true as a dove,
That fondest of mates, Mr. Hayter.
Mr. Oldcastle dwells in a modern built hut,
Miss Sage is of madcaps the archest;
Of all the queer bachelors Cupid e'er cut,
Old Mr. Younghusband's the starchest.

Mr. Child, in a passion, knock'd down Mr. Rock,
Mr. Stone, like an aspen-leaf shivers,
Miss Pool used to dance, but she stands like a stock,
Ever since she became Mrs. Rivers.
Mr. Swift hobbles onward, no mortal knows how,
He moves as though cords had entwin'd him,
Mr. Metcalfe ran off, on meeting a cow,
With pale Mr. Turnbull behind him.

Mr. Barker's as mute as the fish in the sea,
Mr. Miles never moves on a journey,
Mr. Gotobed sits up till half after three,
Mr. Wilde with timidity draws back,
Mr. Ryder performs all his journeys on foot,
Mr. Foote all his journies on horseback.

Mr. Penny, whose father was rolling in wealth,
Kick'd down all the fortune his dad won;
Large Mr. Le Fever's the picture of health,
Mr. Goodenough is but a bad one.
Mr. Cruickshank stept into three thousand a year,
By showing his leg to an heiress.
Now I hope you'll acknowledge I've made it quite clear,
Sirnames ever go by contraries.

### LOVE.

Alas! that clouds should ever steal
O'er Love's delicious sky;
That ever Love's sweet lip should feel
Aught but the gentlest sigh.

Love is a pearl of purest hue;
But stormy waves are round it:
And dearly may a woman rue
The hour that first she found it.

### DRESS.

What better reason can you guess
Why men grow poor, and ladies thinner,
Than, thousands now for dinner dress,
Till nothing's left to dress for dinner.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Not chaos like, together crushed and bruis'd,
But like the earth, harmoniously confus'd.

FROM BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

### HANGING....AN EASY DEATH.

"An animal, when first suspended, is observed to make repeated but ineffectual attempts to inspire; violent convulsions of the whole body then ensue, but which are not to be considered as the indications of suffering, for they arise in consequence of the dark-colored blood having reached the brain and spinal marrow; and the animal at this period is necessarily insensible; hanging does not occasion a painful death.

It would appear that it has been a very common thing in France, for criminals to recover after being hanged; and M. Fodore has been enabled, from their reports, to prove distinctly, that of all deaths there cannot be a more easy one than that of the gibbet.

"Casalpin," says M. Fodore, "affirms, that he had been informed by several men who recovered their life after execution, that the moment the knot was fastened, they fell into such a stupor, that they were sensible to nothing whatever of what followed.—Wepfer, talking of a man and woman who had also survived the gibbet, says, that the woman remembered nothing at all, and was in all respects like one that had suffered and revived from a stroke of apoplexy; and that the man, who *could* tell something of what happened, only said, that he felt not the least pain after the noose was drawn, but remained entirely deprived of sensation, just as if he had been cast into a deep sleep." Morgagni also speaks of a man who had not been thoroughly hanged; and who told him that "for a moment he saw some blue lights dancing before his eyes, and then instantly lost all feeling and sense, the same as if he had been buried in the profoundest slumber." Lord Bacon tells an anecdote about this matter, not less interesting than singular. He knew, personally, "a gentleman, who took a strong fancy for ascertaining whether hanged men did or did not suffer a great deal, and who made the experiment on himself. Having put the cord round his neck, he leaped from off a low stool, which he had thought he could easily recover again at pleasure; but the instant deprivation of all sense rendered it impossible. It would have ended tragically, but that a friend came accidentally into his room and cut him down ere it was too late. This strange curiosity satisfied him, however, that that species of death involves no pain whatever." M. Fodore goes on to tell a story of his own, in every part similar to this of Lord Bacon's. A fellow student of his hung himself up one day after dinner, that he might satisfy his medical curiosity as to the fate of those who are hung. Luckily, he too was cut down, and he told precisely the same thing with the English gentleman. "*He had seen a glimpse of something dazzling, and been conscious of absolutely nothing more.*"

### HOW TO TAME A HUSBAND.

A Tradesman, who lived in a village near St. Albans, who had been twice married, and ill-treated his wives so as to cause their deaths. He sought a third, but as his brutality was well known in the place where he dwelt, he was obliged to go fifty miles off for a wife.

He obtained one, and after he brought her home, all the neighbours came to visit her, and acquainetd her in what manner her husband used to treat his former wives. This somewhat surprised her, but she resolved to wait patiently till her lord and master might take it into his head to beat her. She did not wait long, for her husband was a terrible fellow.

One morning he waited on his lady with a cudgel, and was preparing himself to make use of it. "Stop, said she, "I fancy that the right which you now pretend to have over me is not mentioned in our marriage contract; and I declare to your worship you shall not exercise it." Such a distinct speech disconcerted the husband so much, that he laid down his cudgel, and only began to scold her. "Get out of my house," said he, 'and let us share our goods.' "Readily," said she, "I am willing to leave you;" and each began to set aside the moveables. The lady loosens the window curtains, and the gentleman unlocks an enormous trunk in order to fill it with his property; but as he was leaning over to place some articles at the bottom, she tripped up his heels, pushed him in and locked the lid.

Never man was in a greater passion than our man; he threatened to kill her, and made more noise than a wild-boar caught in a trap. She answered him very quietly: 'My dear friend, pray be calm, your passion may injure your health; refresh yourself a little in this comfortable trunk; for I love you too much to let you out now you are so outrageous.' In the mean time she ordered her maid to make some custards and cream-tarts, and when these were baked and ready, she sent round to all the neighboring gossips to come and partake of her collation.

This was served up, not on a table, but on the lid of the trunk. Heaven knows what pretty things the husband heard all these famous tatlers publish in his praise. In such a case, a wise man must submit and give fair words. So did our friend in the chest. His language was soothing; he begged pardon, and cried for mercy. The ladies were so good as to forgive him, and let him out of the trunk. To reward him for his good behaviour, they gave him the remainder of the custards and tarts. He was thus completely cured of his brutality, and was afterwards cited as a model for good husbands; so that it was sufficient to say to those who were not so, *take care of the trunk*, to make them as gentle as lambs, like himself.

### THE CHINESE.

China is a country in which there are fewer idle people than in any other, and perhaps, the only one where there are none. Though they have the art of printing, and all the general means of education, they can show neither a capital building, nor a beautiful statue, nor any elegant composition, in poetry or in prose. They have no music nor paintings; nor have they any knowledge, but what an observing man might acquire by himself, and by his industry carry to a great degree of perfection. More profit attends the invention of the smallest useful art, than the most sublime discovery that only shows an exertion of genius. The person who can turn the cuttings of gauze to some use, is more esteemed than one who can solve the most difficult problem. The principal question is, *What is that good for?* Interest must be the secret or open spring of all their actions. They must therefore be addicted to lying, fraud and theft; and must be mean spirited, narrow-minded, selfish and covetous.

### CURIOUS FRAUD.

*From Major Long's Narrative.*

Among a variety of stratagems practised in this part of the country to obtain titles to lands, was one which will be best explained by the following anecdote, related by a respectable citizen of St. Genevieve. Preparatory to taking possession of Louisiana in 1805, the Legislature passed a law, authorizing a claim to one section of land, in favour of any person, who should have actually made improvements in any part of the same, previous to the year 1804. Commissioners were appointed to settle all claims of this description, more commonly known by the name of Improvement Rights. A person somewhere in the county of Cape Girardeau, being desirous of establishing a claim of this kind to a tract of land, adopted the following method. The time having expired for the establishment of a right, agreeably to the spirit of the law, he took with him two witnesses to the favorite spot, on which he wished to establish his claim, and in their presence marked two trees, standing on opposite sides of a spring, one with the figures 1803, and the other 1804, and placed a stalk of growing corn in the spring. He then brought the witnesses before the commissioners, who, upon their declaration that they had seen corn growing at the place specified, in the *spring* between 1803 and 1804, admitted the claim of the applicant, and gave him a title to the land.

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At the Court of Oyer and Terminer, held at Albany, N. Y. the last week, Dr. D. W. Sackrider, for forgery, was sentenced to confinement in the state prison for 14 years at hard labor, first three months solitary. This, says the Albany Advertiser, perhaps was one of the most remarkable convictions that ever was heard of. After the counsel for the prisoner had closed their remarks to the Jury, and left the court room, and after the district attorney had closed his remarks, there was but one opinion by the spectators, the bar, the court and the jury; which was, that the prisoner would be acquitted without the jurors leaving the box. When to the astonishment of all, the prisoner requested of the court to be indulged before they charged the jury, to examine one more witness, who was then in court, and whom he had forgotten to call before. The court indulged the prisoner—the witness was called and sworn, who not only convinced every person present of the guilt of the prisoner, but that even on that very day he had been guilty of forgery, by making an endorsement on a paper which the witness had given the prisoner that day, and upon which before there was no endorsement. The court then charged the jury, and in a few minutes the prisoner was found guilty.

### MARRIAGE.

Marriage is the mother of the world, and preserves kingdoms and cities, churches, and even heaven itself. Celibacy, like the fly in the heart of an apple, dwells in a perpetual sweetness: but sits alone, and is confined, and dies in singularity; but marriage, like the useful bee, builds a house and gathers sweetness from every flower, and labours and unites into societies and republics, and sends out colonies and fills the world with delicacies, and obeys their king, keeps order, and exercises many virtues, and promotes the interests of mankind; and is that state of things for which God hath designed the present constitution of the world. Marriage hath in it the labors of love, and the delicacies of friendship; the blessings of society and the union of hands and hearts. It hath in it less of beauty, but more of safety than a single life; it is more merry and more sad; it is fuller of joys and fuller of sorrows; it lies under more burdens, but it is supported by all the strength of love and charity; and these burdens are delightful.

*Jeremy Taylor.*

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

### THOUGHTS ON HUMAN HAPPINESS.

In order to introduce my remarks on this subject, I would premise that the end of man's creation is to serve his Creator, and him alone. This applies with the same force to all creation; but the nature of the subject necessarily confines my observations more particularly to that species of created beings to which I myself belong.

This service embraces the whole man, of course any deviation from it violates the law by which he is to be governed; and is, if I may so speak, a species of idolatry.

This idea leads us to inquire, what is the will of God, our Creator? and whenever we are satisfied what it is, we are conscientiously bound to obey it.

No reflecting creature would pretend to attribute passion and mutability to the deity; of course he cannot be supposed to be the subject of pleasure and pain in the manner we are, but is the same yesterday, to-day, and forever, without variation or shadow of turning; and although he is from everlasting to everlasting the same, independent in and of himself, without any possible addition or diminution, yet we seem of necessity to have sprung from him as the source and fountain of all life and happiness. The preservation of our being would therefore seem to be agreeable to his nature and will; and while it redounds to our happiness, shows forth the glory of the great architect of the universe.

If we unfold the sacred page and look at nature around us, we shall find the scope and tenor of the whole to be life and happiness on the one hand, and misery and death on the other. Doing our duty, therefore, cherishes life, results in our happiness, and all to the glory of God our Master.

From this position, it will appear that a man's duty to his creator and his own happiness, are so intimately connected that they depend the one upon the other. But as life here is short, and checkered with many grievous pains and difficulties, we are naturally led to look beyond the grave for a more durable and happy state of existence. Hence results the great pleasure of hope, the anchor of the soul, and the sweetener of all our cares. This hope is the spring that gladdens the heart, and gives a zest to all our enjoyments. This hope strengthens life itself, and the greater it abounds, our happiness does more exceedingly abound; but when it fails, misery ensues, and life withers. "Why shrinks the soul back upon himself, and startles at distraction? It is the divinity that stirs within us; 'tis heaven itself that points out an hereafter, and intimates eternity to man."

Every revolving day, therefore, points out to us, in a more conspicuous light, the great advantage which, in time as well as eternity, arises from a regular and virtuous life.

Man's wants, in a state of nature, are limited to a few things. The world is held in common, and the earth yields to all an equal participation of her bounties; and having food and raiment, he is therewith content.

Although it be correct, that the imbecility of individuals impels them into a state of society, and that we are sociable beings by a law of nature, it ought never to be forgotten that it is for the mutual safety and benefit of all.

The permanent establishment of property is artificial. Nature gives nothing more than the use, fruit, or temporary enjoyment of it; therefore, an inordinate desire after more than a competency, is not natural. It discovers an ambition to lord it over others, embitters life with a thousand unnecessary cares, and is the mortal enemy of human happiness.

If we trace the wars and strifes which deluge the world with blood, we shall frequently, if not always, find their origin in this evil passion. Look at society, and see man kidnapping, buying, selling, and preying upon man. Look at public sycophants and private murderers. Look at our inhuman fortune hunters, and thousands of unhappy and (I may almost say) unnatural matches! and view the cruelty of masters to their servants; and, in a word, all the evils of civil government; and it will be found that they all spring from the same corrupt fountain.

Let us, therefore, if we mean to be happy, set bounds to our ambition.—Let us read, look round, contemplate, and learn that true wisdom which will lead us through the thorny ways of this life in peace and tranquility of mind, and which will be most likely to conduct us to those heavenly mansions beyond the grave, "where moth doth not corrupt, nor thieves break through and steal."

W.

### EXTRACT.

"I have no inquiry to make as to the religious sect or denomination to which any one belongs. Let him but appear to be a sound believer in the Bible, and to make it his object to regulate his conduct by it, and he gives me more evidence that he is truly a good man, a good citizen, and a good Christain, than the man who subscribes a volume of articles,—whose heart is narrowed by party views and party feelings—whose temper is severe and repulsive—who delights in censure and denunciation; and whose life, in a moral and religious view, is found essentially wanting."

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In the summer of 1800, Mr. John Quincy Adams, then minister at Berlin, made an excursion through Silesia, and visited the Giant Mountain, the highest land in Germany. It was the custom for travellers, after they had visited it, to write their names, and some sentiment, in a book kept in a cottage on the side of the mountain. Mr. Adams was the first American that had ascended the mountain, and he thus describes his sensations;

"Sentiments of devotion, I have always found the first to take possession of the mind, on ascending lofty mountains. At the summit of the Giant's head, my first thought was turned to the Supreme Creator, who gave existence to all that immensity of objects that expanded before my view. The transition from this idea, to that of my own relation, as an immortal soul, with the author of nature, was natural and immediate; from this to the recollection of my native country, my parents and friends, there was but a single, and a sudden step. On returning to the hut, where we had lodged, I wrote the following lines in the book:

From lands, beyond the vast Atlantic tide,
Celestial freedom's most beloved abode,
Panting, I clim'd the mountain's craggy side,
And view'd the wond'rous works of Nature's God.

Where yonder summit, peering to the skies,
Beholds the earth beneath it with disdain,
O'er all the regions round I cast my eyes,
And anxious sought my *native home*—in vain.

As to that native home, which still infolds
Those youthful friendships to my soul so dear,
Still you, my parents, in its bosom holds,
My fancy flew, I felt the starting tear.

Then, in the rustling of the morning wind,
Methought I heard a spirit whisper fair;
Pilgrim, forbear, still upwards raise thy mind,
"Look to the skies, thy *native home* is there."

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Anguish of mind has driven thousands to suicide; pain of body none.—This proves that the health of the mind is of far more importance to our happiness than the health of the body; although both are deserving much more attention than either of them receives.

### CURE FOR WEAK EYES.

*Recommended from actual experience.*

Take a small lump of white copperas, say about the size of a pea, put it in a small phial holding about two ounces of water, carry this in the pocket, and occasionally, taking out the cork, turn the phial upon the fingers end, and thus bath the eyes. This will positively effect a real cure in a short time.—*Amer. Farmer.*

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He who imagines he can do without the world, deceives himself much; but he who fancies the world cannot do without him, is still more mistaken.

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An English school-mistress, who had an obliquity in her vision, asked a child what S, E, E, spelt. The child hesitated. What do I do when I look at you? said the mistress. *Squint*, said the pupil.

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A man fishing at the Island of Jersey, took a *sole* out of the net, and put it between his teeth to kill it, when the fish sprung into his throat and choked him: he expired in dreadful agony.